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LUIS MARDEN

THIS IS HOW THE NEWS GETS AROUND IN THE LEEWARD ISLANDS: THE TOWN CRIER OF ST. JOHN'S, CAPITAL OF ANTIGUA (Bulletin No. 5)

Bulletin No. 1, November 3, 1947

Jaffa Is Arab "Mother" of Jewish Tel Aviv

JAFFA, which United States delegates proposed should go to the Arabs in any United Nations partition of Palestine, has become increasingly an Arab city with the rapid growth to the north of its all-Jewish "suburb," Tel Aviv.

Jaffa is the town from which Jonah sailed before he was cast to the whale. It has been the Mediterranean port for Jerusalem since Bible times, and its Biblical name is Joppa.

City Has Two Arabs to Every Jew

In 1909, sixty of Jaffa's Jewish families set up Tel Aviv—the Hill of Spring—as their own community on the coastal dunes. Today, double the size of its mother city, Tel Aviv pushes toward a population of 200,000 as Palestine's largest and most modern city.

Thus, while growing with Tel Aviv, Jaffa has the largest Arab ratio of Palestine's chief cities—about two Arabs to one Jew.

Exports from Jaffa include the sesame, wines, and olive oil of the coastal plains of Judaea and Samaria. The city is famous for surrounding groves of large, sweet oranges, shipped to all ports of the Mediterranean. Wool is produced in the highlands, through which highway and railroad lead to Jerusalem, 35 miles inland.

The oldest part of Jaffa, where the town's few hundred residents of a century ago lived, is a citadel-like cluster of houses with narrow streets perched at the edge of a rocky cliff. It often has been a busy port, though it lacks a good harbor (illustration, next page). Jaffa felt the destructiveness of German air power early in World War II.

From Sidon and Tyre to the north, the cedars hewn from mountain forests of Lebanon were floated to Jaffa, then transported to Jerusalem to build Solomon's temple. At Lydda, a few miles inland from Jaffa, where a large airport was completed in 1945, lived St. George of dragon-slaying fame.

Similarities Between Palestine and United States West

Jaffa's hinterland is spotted with Jewish collective farms and settlements. These are of varying ages and degrees of development. Next to an older settlement, such as Petah Tiqva with its 20,000 inhabitants, will stand a new project in the crude, pioneer stage. Built around a water supply, these communities are similar to the Mormon settlements of a century ago in Utah's Great Salt Valley.

The Palestinian areas of heavy Jewish colonization remind Americans of their own country in the 19th century when its West was undergoing the same type of agricultural development. There are even similarities of terrain, climate, and vegetation between parts of Palestine and the United States West, especially southern California.

The Bible land's shittah tree is the counterpart of the paloverde tree

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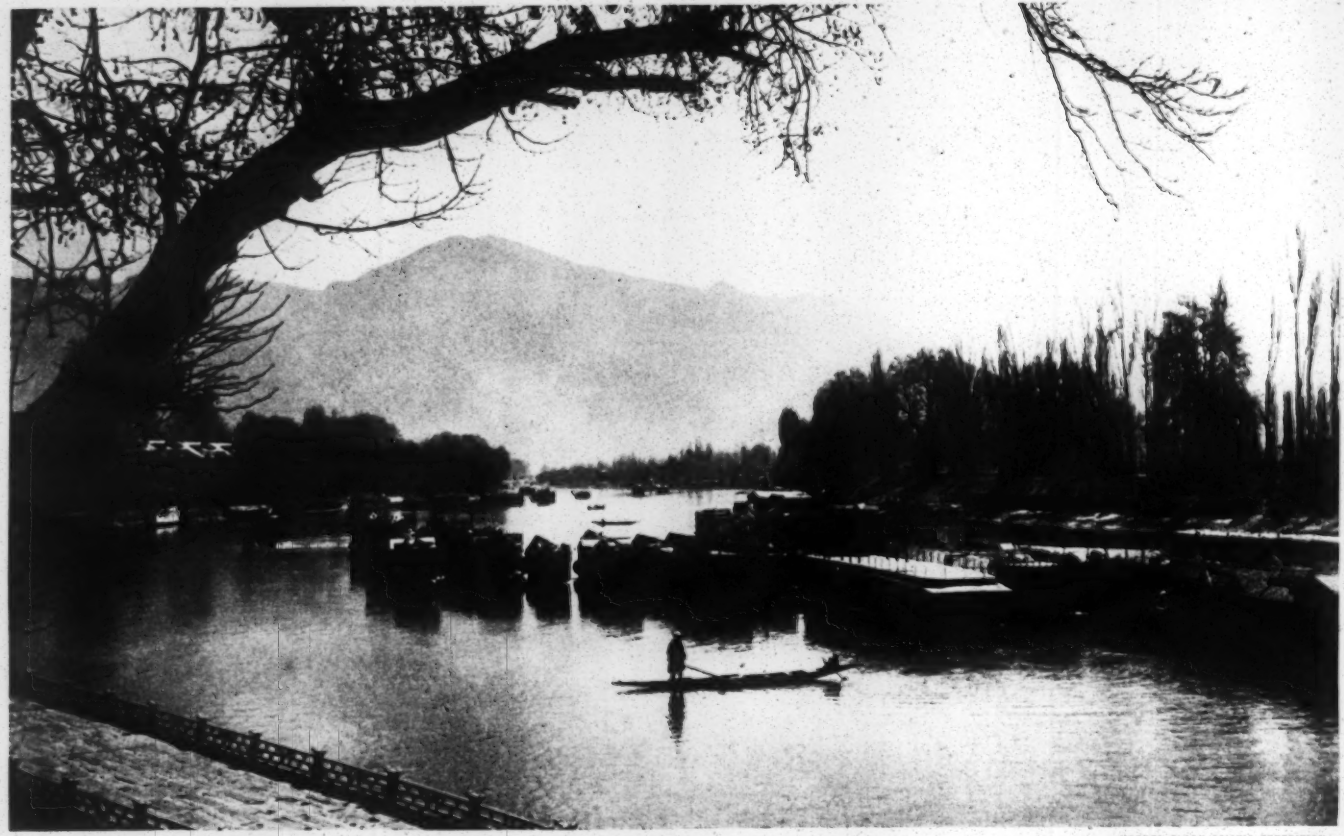

MORDEN-CLARK ASIATIC EXPEDITION

JHELUM RIVER HOUSEBOATS GIVE A VENETIAN LOOK TO SRINAGAR: A MOUNTAIN MIST CLOAKS NORTHERN INDIA'S VALE OF KASHMIR

The Panjal Mountains, south of this valley, hold back the monsoons that bring the rainy season to the rest of the Indian Peninsula. Hence, Kashmir's rainfall is irregular and in other ways its climate is attractive to Europeans (Bulletin No. 2).

Bulletin No. 2, November 3, 1947

Hyderabad and Kashmir Are India Opposites

HYDERABAD and the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the only sizable Indian territories still outside Pakistan and the Dominion of India, are the geographical giants of the 562 prince-ruled states of the Indian Peninsula.

They are close rivals for first place in area. Each has a land spread about twice as big as Ohio. But any other resemblances are purely coincidental. The states are opposites in everything but size.

Two-way Religious Contrast

Far-north Kashmir, rising by tiers into the wild, lofty Himalayas, is known as the House of Many Stories. Next door to Moslem Pakistan, its 4,000,000 people are overwhelmingly of the Moslem faith. Its ruler is a Hindu prince, or maharaja.

Hyderabad, on the other hand, sprawls over plain and plateau in the heart of India, with relatively few mountains to break the rolling terrain (illustration, next page). Its population is more than four times that of Kashmir. It is surrounded by the Hindu Dominion of India, and nearly all its inhabitants are Hindus. Yet His Exalted Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, is an orthodox Moslem.

Amid snow-shrouded peaks, ice-blue lakes, and flowering valleys, the people of Kashmir lead a simple, frugal life. Reaching far into the uplands, toward the frontiers of Afghanistan, China, and the Soviet Union, their green pastures support a few cattle, sheep, and goats.

On the lower slopes and in the valleys are spread pear and apple orchards, wheat, corn, and tobacco fields. Silk culture and weaving are ancient activities.

Srinagar Like Venice in Switzerland

From the bazaars of village and town come hand-woven carpets, wood carvings, and the famous Kashmir (Cashmere) shawls, made of soft, light wool, and often handsomely embroidered.

Kashmir's bracing air and scenic charms made it an ever-popular resort. Its capital, Srinagar, in the noted Vale of Kashmir, is like Venice transported to Switzerland (illustration, inside cover). In this "Happy Valley" of the Jhelum, vacationing Englishmen from the lowlands and foreign visitors sailed the lotus-framed lakes, played polo, or went on hunting trips for wild goats and bears in the neighboring hills.

Near Srinagar lie the formal gardens of Shalimar, setting for the well-known song which begins "Pale hands I loved, beside the Shalimar." These Persian-type gardens use water from the snowy mountains for a series of fountains and stairstep pools. Like the Taj Mahal, they were built by a Mogul emperor as a memorial to a beloved wife.

Hyderabad in recent war years has gone in for modern industrial development, from chemicals and plastics to metals and bandages. Although much of this state is still feudalistic in agricultural methods and the huge estates maintained by nawab land barons, crop production pro-

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of the Colorado desert and Coachella Valley. California's mesquite and catclaw correspond to Christ's thorn, named by the Crusaders as the probable bush from which the crown of thorns was fashioned.

Man's use of the land is even more similar. The main money crop of the Jews is citrus fruit, and orange groves march in regular lines across the flat reclaimed deserts just as they do in southern California.

Tel Aviv is this burgeoning area's Los Angeles. Though the Jewish metropolis was conceived on the model of Paris, it manages to resemble more closely the white buildings and modernistic construction of the California city. Its endless beaches are like those along the coast near Los Angeles.

NOTE: Jaffa and Tel Aviv may be located on the National Geographic Society's map of Bible Lands and the Cradle of Western Civilization. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for a price list of maps.

For further information, see "American Fighters Visit Bible Lands," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1946; "Bombs over Bible Lands," August, 1941; "Change Comes to Bible Lands," December, 1938; "Bedouin Life in Bible Lands," January, 1937*; and "Changing Palestine," April, 1934. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00.*)

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, "United Nations Proposes Palestine Partition," October 20, 1947; "Political Unrest Is Not New to Palestine," October 28, 1946; and "Tel Aviv Is Palestine's Tailor-Made, All-Jewish City," December 17, 1945.

G. ERIC MATSON

THOUGH SHIELDED BY A NEW BREAKWATER, JAFFA'S HARBOR REMAINS THE HAVEN FOR FISH BOATS IT WAS WHEN PETER FIRST PREACHED HERE THAT GOD WAS FOR ALL NATIONS (Acts 10)

Bulletin No. 3, November 3, 1947

Anchorage, Alaska Air-Rail Hub, Plans Port

ANCHORAGE, already the largest town in Alaska by virtue of aviation and railroad leadership, seeks to become more to waterborne commerce than its name implies. An all-weather seaport at near-by Fire Island is proposed as the means of adding ocean shipping to the trade of this community of 10,000 people.

Anchorage was founded in 1914 as a construction camp for the Alaska Railroad (illustration, next page). It lies on the south bank of the Knik Arm near the latter's junction with Turnagain Arm at the head of Cook Inlet, largest bay of Alaska's Pacific coast.

New Port Would Have 20-foot Low-tide Depth

Tides in Cook Inlet rise 30 feet from low to high—a range exceeded at few places in the oceans. Flood tides rush in as bores—walls of water as much as six feet high—moving seven miles an hour.

Because of this tidal range and the fact that Fire Island and flats to its eastward obstruct the entrance to Knik Arm, the wharves at Anchorage receive only shallow-draft coastal freighters and fishing boats. A seaport on the west coast of Fire Island would take advantage of low-tide depths of 20 feet and more.

Laid out in big squares with wide streets, Anchorage grew to 3,500 population by 1939. The railroad's main offices, repair shops, supply yards, and hospital, serving 500 miles of line between Seward and Fairbanks, accounted for much of the population. Salmon fishing and canning, fur trapping, farming, and quartz, coal, and placer gold mining are industries centered at Anchorage.

Many factors contributed to the wartime tripling of population. Anchorage became Alaska's center of military activities, and of a score of government department field offices. Promotion of mining and agriculture on the Kenai Peninsula and in the Matanuska and Kuskokwim valleys contributed to the town's boom.

Airplane in Wide Use

Completion of the Portage-Whittier cut-off southeast of Anchorage in mid-1943 almost halved the previous rail distance (114 miles) from Anchorage to the Pacific coast. Construction required four miles of tunnels under mountains of rock, and opened Whittier, on Prince William Sound, as a rail-sea terminus superseding Seward.

In addition to the Army's big Elmendorf Field, Anchorage has its own rapidly expanding municipal flying center. The town is the center of scheduled routes to other Alaskan points, and is the Alaskan station for new major routes from the United States to the Orient. Small planes by the score carry mining engineers and lumbermen to remote field areas, and start the output of fur farms on its way to market.

Turnagain Arm took its name from the experience in 1778 of Captain Cook, who was forced to turn back after sailing the 150-mile length of Cook Inlet in his search for a northwest passage.

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vides raw materials for increasing mills and factories. Especially valuable is the high-quality cotton produced in the black soil belt.

Hyderabad is by far the richest of all the Indian states. In spite of a reputation for Spartan living, the nizam is reported to be the world's wealthiest man. His jewel fortune alone is estimated at two billion dollars.

NOTE: Hyderabad and Jammu and Kashmir are shown on the Society's map of India and Burma.

For further information, see "Delhi, Capital of a New Dominion," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for November, 1947; "Across Tibet from India to China," August, 1946; "India Mosaic" and "India's Treasures Helped the Allies," April, 1946; "India—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow," October, 1943*; "Life with an Indian Prince," February, 1942; and "In the Realms of the Maharajas," December, 1940.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 3, 1947, "Indian Princes Rule Fabulous Realms;" and "British Independence Offer Airs India's Complex Problems," April 15, 1946.

LAWRENCE COPLEY THAW

BEATERS FOR A ROYAL TIGER HUNT FILE THROUGH A SCRAGGLY HYDERABAD FOREST

Americans who went along said that the camp, 125 miles northeast of the princely state's capital, resembled a town in tents. The five huntsmen were taken in automobiles to "machans," comfortable tree-seats deep in the jungle, and 1,500 beaters drove in the game.

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Bulletin No. 4, November 3, 1947

Sorghum Retains Its Wartime Popularity

SORGHUM, the plant whose products during the war increased by leaps and bounds, is maintaining its hard-won position in peacetime. During the period of shortages sorghum produced sirup that could substitute for sugar, starch to take the place of tapioca from the cassava of Japanese-held Java, and feed for livestock and poultry.

Before wartime needs greatly increased its acreage, sorghum was grown in the United States chiefly in the southwest, from Kansas to the Mexican border. Today the cornlike plant waves its long, slim leaves the entire length of the country and on into Canada's southern provinces.

Has Furnished Brooms Since Colonial Days

There are two widely differing varieties of the plant: the saccharine, having a high sugar content; and the non-saccharine, with a weak sugar content. The name sorghum is commonly used only for the sweet variety. This is also sometimes called sorgo.

The non-saccharine type is designated by the names of its species, such as Kaffir corn, durra, broom corn, and Milo maize. This type is put to a number of uses, chiefly as feed for livestock. Since shortly after the Revolutionary War, it has been cultivated as a material for brooms. Recent experiments have shown that it is useful as a soil-erosion control crop.

Sorghum has been called a "camel crop" because it can get along with so little water. It grows from four to eight feet high, some varieties reaching a height of 16 feet. It greatly resembles corn, differing chiefly in that it bears a clump of seeds in the tassel at the top of the stalk instead of producing ears at the joints.

Sorghum is often incorrectly spoken of as molasses and molasses is sometimes called sorghum. Actually, except that the two fluids are sirups, they have little in common. Molasses is a by-product of cane sugar—the substance left after all, or nearly all, of the sugar has been extracted from the cane. Sorghum sirup has had no sugar removed. It is the liquid remaining after the water has been boiled away from the juice pressed from the stalks.

One Year's Crop Helps Grow the Next

Crushed through home-made rollers (illustration, next page) and boiled on the back of the kitchen stove, this sirup—rich in vitamins—is the only sweetener in many rural sections of the south. Since World War II, sorghum has come into more general use throughout the country. The home-grown variety seldom reaches a commercial market. It is raised, processed into sirup, and consumed by the farm family.

Even the waste—the squeezed-dry stalks from the rollers—has its use. This residue, called bagasse, is used as fertilizer for the next year's crop. Chopped and mixed with other feed, it is fed to cattle.

The sorghums probably originated in Africa. Negroes there chewed bits of the tall grass for sweets. The plant long has been grown in China. The French consul at Shanghai introduced it into France early in the

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About 140 air miles north of Anchorage is Mount McKinley, 20,300 feet, highest summit in North America. It is perhaps the mightiest precipice in the world in its sheer rise from the surrounding plain.

NOTE: Anchorage is shown on the Society's map of Canada, Alaska & Greenland.

For additional information, see "Strategic Alaska Looks Ahead," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, September, 1942; "Our Air Frontier in Alaska," October, 1940; "Frozen Fragments of American History," May, 1939; and "Over the Roof of Our Continent," July, 1938.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 27, 1947, "Mt. McKinley, the Continent's Capstone;" and "Poor Transport Shackles Giant Alaska's Development," November 12, 1945.

SCHALLERER'S ALASKA SHOP

THE ALASKA RAILROAD, BETWEEN ANCHORAGE AND SEWARD, LOOPS ITS WAY OVER THE SNOWY KENAI MOUNTAINS

The line has had difficulty reaching a suitable port. Starting at Fairbanks, in central Alaska, and passing near Mt. McKinley, the railway first reaches the ocean at Anchorage. Great tidal fluctuations prevented development of this outlet, so the trains crossed the rugged Kenai Peninsula to Seward. During the war this part of the line was shortened by the completion of the Portage-Whittier cut-off, and Whittier became a terminus. Now with the proposal to build an all-weather port on Anchorage's Fire Island, Alaska's largest city may start living up to its name.

Bulletin No. 5, November 3, 1947

British West Indies Endorse Federation

SEVEN British colonies in the Caribbean area, whose representatives recently went on record in favor of federation, include lands once linked with pirate gold and slave traffic. Modern economic and governmental planning, with dominion status as a possible goal, replaces the colonial era's struggles for rich prizes of tropical plantations.

Great Britain holds five colonies along the international island chain that curves out into the Atlantic between Cuba and South America. They are: Jamaica, Leeward Islands (illustration, cover), Windward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, two mainland areas—British Honduras in Central America, and British Guiana in South America—are represented in the group.

Larger than Britain

On many of the islands, as well as in British Guiana, United States air and naval stations were set up during World War II as the result of the "destroyers-for-bases" exchange of 1940. There were bases on Jamaica, Trinidad (illustration, next page), and members of the Leeward and Windward groups. The scattered Bahamas, also figuring in the exchange, have remained outside federation plans. This change of status in the islands would not affect the 50-year lease of the bases.

Altogether, the British West Indies, including mainland colonies, cover about 110,000 square miles. Their combined area is greater than that of Great Britain. So varied, however, are the individual fragments in size, population, economic development and "local color," that each is like a different country.

Some of the smaller islands—green and coral bits under the blue Caribbean skies—can be walked over in an hour. British Guiana, by far the largest single unit, is twice as big as Ohio, with vast jungles, mountains, below-sea-level coasts, and spectacular waterfalls.

The estimated 2,800,000 people scattered throughout the British West Indies are a mixture of races and nationalities—European, African, and Asiatic. Barbados Island, often called "Little England," is one of the world's most densely populated spots. It has nearly 1,200 people to each square mile.

Home of Calypso Songs

The tourist industry is a significant factor in West Indian economy. To the vacationing traveler, the British colonies form part of a continuous new-old picture story. Its panorama includes crumbling Spanish forts, treasure islands, and historic harbors where British, French, and Dutch fleets fought for supremacy, and where buccaneers swarmed ashore from sailing ships to raid prosperous colonial settlements.

There are chattering monkeys, brilliant-plumaged birds, hot tropical dishes, and palm-fringed white beaches. In their home setting, calypso songs and rhythmic dances throb in the night. For the fisherman, the waters abound in a variety of game, from flying fish to shark, from grouper and tarpon to spring lobster and giant turtle.

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1850's. From France it came to the United States in 1855 and was grown chiefly for its sirup. The French had discovered the sirup possibilities of their import.

Earlier Wars Have Boomed Sorghum

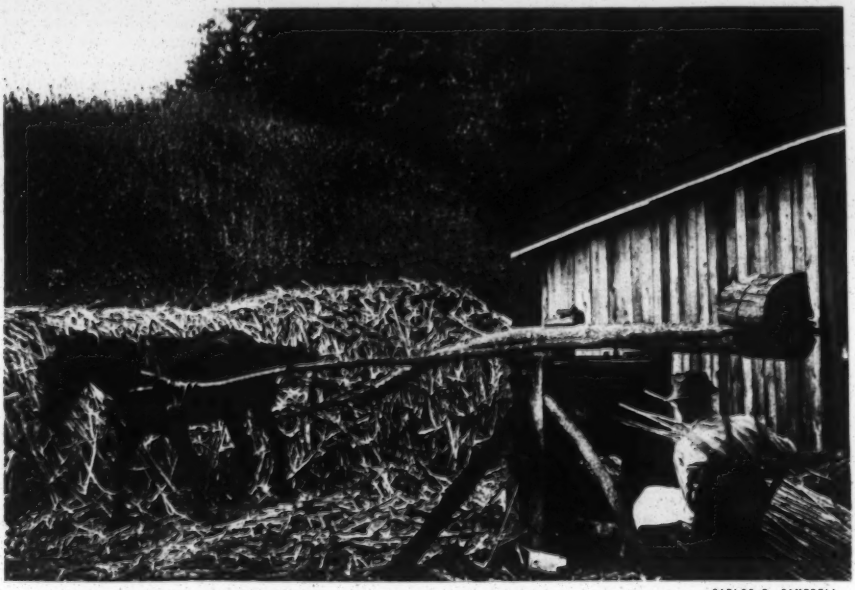
The current sorghum boom is a repetition of its American history. As war needs in the past have drained the country's sugar bowls, sorghum has come to the rescue with the sirup pitcher. During the Civil War, sorghum sirup production in the United States skyrocketed to millions of gallons. After that war, its use dwindled. Cane sugar became cheaper.

Scientists have failed to discover a way to crystallize sorghum into sugar without using large and expensive amounts of alcohol. World War I revived the popularity of sorghum and again it experienced a postwar decline. It was reduced once more to the status of small-farm, small-mill produce, from which another war has rescued it.

NOTE: States where sorghum is grown may be located on the Society's map of The United States of America.

A series of color photographs—"America Fights on the Farms"—in the July, 1944, issue of the *National Geographic Magazine*, includes one depicting sorghum being processed into fodder for livestock.

See also, "Seasonal Sap Runs Again in Sugar Maples," in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 10, 1947, and "Bumper Broomcorn Crop Paves Way for Broom Boom," March 19, 1945.



CARLOS C. CAMPBELL

GRINDING SORGHUM IN THE GREAT SMOKIES REGION IS A ONE-HORSE PROJECT

Primitive power works a primitive press for this mountaineer of eastern Tennessee, near Sevierville. He rests his feet at least, but the horse must go round in circles, pulling the sweep that turns the rollers. The chunk of wood at the end of the sweep serves to balance it and remove most of the weight from the horse. The juice from the pressed "cane" runs into a vat and is later boiled down to the desired thickness. Owners of these simple mills often move them from farm to farm, servicing their neighbors' crops for a percentage of the sirup they press out. In some localities the farmers bring their sorghum to the mill to be ground.

In the humid, fertile islands of the British West Indies, agricultural production offers the chief basic resources available to the proposed federation in dealing with the economic problems which have beset the region in modern times.

Sugar, which made the first great fortunes in the islands, is still a leading commodity. Bananas, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruits, cotton, and spices are among the typical products. In addition are the extensive oil supplies of Trinidad, and the bauxite, mica, gold, platinum, and diamonds of British Guiana.

British Honduras and British Guiana have a wealth of timber in forest land. In Trinidad is the curious Pitch Lake. This unusual formation contains more than a hundred acres of bubbling, shifting asphalt, used on streets from Washington, D. C., to Paris and Berlin.

NOTE: The British colonies of the Caribbean area may be located on the Society's map of Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

For additional information, see "British Commonwealth of Nations," in the *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1943; "Americans in the Caribbean," June, 1942*; and "British West Indian Interlude," January, 1941*.

See also, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, December 16, 1946, "Barbados Adds Cabinet to Ancient Assembly;" and "War-Born Caribbean Commission Continues Work in Peacetime," February 18, 1946.

LUIS MARDEN

PORT-OF-SPAIN'S MAIN STREET BUSTLES WITH BICYCLES, PEDESTRIANS, AND U.S.-MADE CARS

At night natives gather to exchange extemporaneous verses of calypso ballads, many of which have migrated to the United States. The catchy, rhythmic form, with its repetitious lyrics and outlandish rhymes, originated on Trinidad, second-largest British West Indies island. Not far from Port-of-Spain, its capital, are located the areas leased by the United States in 1940 for military bases.